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PAPER NO. I

# INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

## FORTY-SECOND SESSION

## A G E N D A

PANAJI (GOA)

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115/455

# INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

## 42ND SESSION - 1973

### Agenda

(I) Motion of condolence

Professor K.R. Qanungo, retired Professor of History, Lucknow University, passed away on 29.4.1972. A noted historian, Prof. Qanungo was closely associated with the Indian Historical Records Commission during 1953-56 as a Corresponding Member and took keen interest in its activities.

Resolution: "The members of the Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourn the death of Prof. K.R. Qanungo and desire their sentiments to be conveyed to the next of kin."

(II) Discussion on Secretary's Report

(III) Review of the action taken on the earlier recommendations and resolutions of the Commission

(Please see Annexure)

(IV.) Resolutions by Members

A. Training in Archives-Keeping and Research Methodology

(1) Resolution by the Government of Uttar Pradesh

"Resolved that students undertaking a study of modern Indian history in their post-graduate studies should have a knowledge of elementary principles of archives-keeping, especially in methodology of historical research and aids, as the archives are the primary source of modern Indian history. It is, therefore, necessary that a paper on the subject may be introduced in the post-graduate course."

Explanatory note:

It has been experienced that the research students in history attending the archives are completely ignorant of the methods of historical research and aids, so they experience much difficulty in finding out the requisite materials they actually need. It is very important that the history of the country now written should be based on original records which were not open to the researchers some time ago. Only then new light on Indian history can be thrown. Hence knowledge of records preserved in the archives and the mode of their use is very essential for the students of modern Indian history. As the archives are the primary source of modern Indian history, their knowledge is important even for those students also who do not wish to carry on research.

Standing Committee's views:

The need to equip the post-graduate history students with an elementary knowledge of archives-keeping and

methodology of handling and using of records for historical research is obvious. The Indian Historical Records Commission has already made the same recommendation in this regard. At its Session held in 1949 at Cuttack, the Commission vide Resolution No. X resolved that the curriculum for the Masters' Degree in History and Commerce in Indian Universities should include the handling of archives and the study and criticism of unpublished documents, with a view to giving the students early training and practice in original research. The resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the Inter-University Board and the Universities. The Board in its reply informed that "the Universities feel that introduction of new [illegible] subjects should be left to the discretion of each University, mainly because facilities differ in different Universities. The Universities, however, have noted the recommendation of the Commission and would be glad to implement it whenever circumstances permit." Among the Universities, only those of Calcutta, Osmania and Annamalai replied to the resolution but ruled out the need to have any such arrangement. The National Committee of Archivists at its 18th meeting held in 1965, reiterated the Commission's resolution. The above recommendation was also forwarded by the University Grants Commission to the Universities for necessary action.

In 1971, the Commission at its 41st Session held at Trivandrum, made another and slightly different recommendation, suggesting, "that the Universities may provide facilities for archival training during the 5th Five Year Plan period if the University Grants Commission could provide financial assistance for the purpose." (Resolution No. IX). The above

resolution was forwarded to the University Grants Commission and other Universities. So far 15 Universities have replied and out of these only the Bhagalpur University is considering to include some papers on archives administration in M.A. History course. The Universities of Saurashtra, Berhampur and South Gujarat have shown willingness to start the course, provided financial assistance was given by the University Grants Commission. Sardar Patel University has expressed its agreement in principle with the above resolution.

In view of the above, it is desirable that more time be allowed to these or any other University to take action on this recommendation. Attention is also invited to Resolution No.2 below, submitted by Dr. Jata Shankar Jha.

(2) Resolution by Dr. Jata Shankar Jha

"That provision for some extra-mural lectures on archival subjects be arranged in Universities, and for trainees for Civil Services of the State Governments for the wider dissemination of archival knowledge in the country."

Explanatory note:

To arrange such lectures is not very difficult. We have senior University teachers in various archival committees of the Government of India and Regional Records Survey Committees of the States. If these teacher-members take upon themselves to arrange a few such lectures even for the students of history only, it will really be a big achievement. These students at a very early and formative period of their lives would become conscious of the importance of archives, and later in life, placed in whatever station, would help in

preserving historical records. Likewise if some such lectures are given to the trainees for State Civil Service, they would not only be acquainted with the importance of archives in administration but help us a lot in getting access to private archives owing to their official influence and prestige in mufassil areas.

Standing Committee's views:

The proposal for delivering of extra-mural lectures to the University students is most welcome. As regards the lectures to the probationer officers, the officials of the National Archives of India are already being called to deliver lectures to the I.A.S. and other Central Services Probationers. The same arrangement can be followed in the States for Probationer Officers of the State Cadres and lectures on the administration and preservation of archives could be delivered by the State Directors of Archives.

The extra-mural lectures would not become redundant, of course, even in Universities which implement the proposed Resolution (No.1 above) by the U.P. Government, and include the principles of archives-keeping and the methodology of historical research among the topics covered in their M.A. History course.

B. Award of Research Degree for Textual Editing of Documents

(3) Resolution by Prof. R. Sheik Ali and Dr. S.V. Desika Char

"The Indian Historical Records Commission recommends to the University Grants Commission and the Universities in India that editing of record collections and historical

manuscripts with suitable introduction, annotations, glossary, etc. be recognised as a good field for conducting research and for the award of research degrees. It also recommends that Faculties in History and allied disciplines be directed to encourage students to undertake research in this field to secure a more even development in the study of Indian history."

Explanatory note:

Very inadequate attention is being paid at present to the study of records and historical manuscripts in Indian languages, whether they be public records or private papers. While this is unsatisfactory in itself, the present excessive reliance on records in English has also made us unconsciously endorse the views of the British governing class without taking note of contemporary Indian opinions expressed in local languages. This is specially so in respect of the pre-1860 period. The obstacles in the way of correcting the imbalance are two-fold. There is the initial hurdle of mastering the script and the language of the medieval and early modern records before one can do serious research. Again, the records are in many vernacular languages. Unless the important ones at least are transliterated and translations are provided in the common lingua franca of the academic world, the general body of historians cannot utilise the materials. The position would improve only if we have a good number of scholars conversant with the script and language of the records in the different Indian languages, and also important records are published with translation

in extenso or with summaries. The two objectives can be attained inter alia by setting young historians working for research degrees on the task. The first few months are to be spent in getting acquainted with the script and language of the record collection selected for study; records of value in the collection are to be transliterated and also translated into English; besides annotations, glossary etc., there should be a good Introduction presenting the documents in the perspective of general history and indicating their contribution to historical knowledge. Macaulay's Minutes by Dharkar, though it deals with Government records in English, could serve as model for the purpose in view. At present it has not been generally the practice in Indian Universities to award research degrees for editing historical documents, especially in the field of modern Indian history. If the Universities recognise in principle that research work of the nature indicated merit award of research degrees and the concerned Faculties are asked to encourage work in the field, the present imbalance in Indian historical studies would be corrected.

Standing Committee's views:

The Indian Historical Records Commission had vide Resolution II of its 33rd Session held in March 1958 already recommended that "Edited texts or Calendars of unpublished manuscript records or documents, when accompanied by an adequate introduction and critical apparatus, should be given the same recognition as original dissertations on arts or science subjects and should be regarded as equally worthy of

consideration for the award of a Doctorate Degree". The above resolution was forwarded to the Universities represented on the Commission for necessary action. Only the Universities of Maharaja Sayajirao of Baroda, Jadavpur, Visva-Bharati and the Utkal reported its acceptance, while the Rajasthan, Saugar, Annamalai, Poona, Vikram and Bombay Universities informed that the resolution had been placed before their respective Academic Councils or Boards. On the contrary, the Universities of Patna, Madras, Andhra, Agra, Jammu and Kashmir and Lucknow, did not accept it. The Osmania University noted it, while Sri Venkateswara University stated that it had no separate History Faculty.

It may be desirable to reiterate the earlier Resolution mentioned above. The matter should thereafter be taken up, not only with the various Universities, but also with the Inter-University Board.

C. Transfer of French Records etc. to Institut de Chandernagor

(4) Resolution by Prof. K.C. Kormocar

"Resolved that the Records Commission be requested to move the Government of West Bengal through their respective Departments to collect old French records, books, scientific apparatus, articles of measurement, maps, plans etc. which are still lying in different offices at Chandernagore and at Chinsura, District Head Quarters as well as at Chandernagore Municipal Corporation for their preservation and display at the 'Institut de Chandernagor' in favour of research scholars."

Explanatory note:

On 19-7-70 a resolution was adopted in the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Institut de Chandernagor. The Director of the Institute has already written to the different

authorities both Administrative and Municipal, with a request to comply with the resolution but no reply has since been received as yet. Accordingly the Records Commission's assistance is sought in this respect.

Standing Committee's views:

There can be no objection to the depositing at the Institute of any scientific apparatus and other such articles if the concerned authorities so desire. However, as far as the official records of the former French administration are concerned the above proposal goes counter to the well known principle regarding maintaining the integrity of the archival fonds. With the merger of the erstwhile French Chandernagore with the State of West Bengal, the records created by the earlier government, have become part and parcel of the official records of the Government of West Bengal.

It was in keeping with this principle that in 1950, the Indian Historical Records Commission vide Resolution No.V of its 27th Session held at Nagpur, had urged on the Government of India, the desirability of treating the old records of Chandernagore as part of the records of West Bengal. The Committee on Archival Legislation (1960) also upheld the same principle regarding the position of records of the merged States [(para 78(8)]. However, the Institute should be able to obtain microfilm copies of important French records. Also, the Government of West Bengal may be approached to grant substantial financial assistance to the Institute to enable it to survey, list, or acquire the French documents in private possession.

(5) Resolution by Prof. K.C. Kormocar.

"Resolved that the old French historical documents and manuscripts on French East India Company, French India Government, manuscripts in Bengali and other Indian languages which are still lying in different archives and libraries in France be collected either in photostat copies or in microfilms for preservation both in the National Archives and in the Institut de Chandernagor for the benefits of research scholars of history and Indology."

Explanatory note:

During his last visit to France in 1968, the Deputy Director of Institut de Chandernagor prepared a list of old records and manuscripts of French East India Company and French India Government and Bengali manuscripts, which are still lying in different Archives and Libraries in France. According to the Treaty of Cession of Chandernagore to the Indian Union, concluded between the Government of India and the Government of France, the latter Government are willing to deliver either in photostat copies or in microfilms those records and manuscripts to the Institut de Chandernagor, provided the move in that respect be made to them through proper channel. The move has already been made by this Institute, but nothing is heard as yet in this regard. It is advisable, for the benefits of research scholars, to keep copies thereof in the National Archives of India and as well as at the Institut de Chandernagor which is going to be the only depository of all sorts of French books in literature, art and science in Eastern India.

Standing Committee's views:

The National Archives of India has already acquired a large number of microfilm copies of French records, particularly those in the custody of the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, the Dupleix Papers (1750-54) from the Archives of the Department de Seine-et-oise, and Nana Sahib's correspondence with the French authorities in Chandernagore, from the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris. The National Archives of India has already acquired from the Institut de Chandernagor, the list of French records, prepared in 1968 by the Deputy Director of the Institute. This list is being examined and microfilm copies of these records and documents in France, which have not so far been obtained, will be acquired.

D. Private Records and Regional Records Survey Committees etc.

(6) Resolution by Dr. Jata Shankar Jha

"That the recommendation of the Tara Chand Committee for monetary aid and technical advice to the owners of private archives (Para 185) be accepted by the Government of India and given urgent effect to."

Explanatory note:

The explanation for the suggestion has already been given by the Committee in its report. It may, however, be mentioned that the recommendation of the Committee was based on the State of affairs existing in private archives a decade back. Since then their state of preservation has further deteriorated and they urgently need care and attention on our part.

Standing Committee's views:

Para 185 of the Report of the Committee on Archival Legislation dwelt mainly on the need to pursuade the owners of private records to deposit them with suitably equipped repositories. The suggestion referred to by Dr. Jha is contained in para 186 of the Report. It may be stated in this behalf, that the recommendations made by the above Committee (vide paras 176-87) of its Report were accepted in principle by the Government of India. (for reference please see statement on the action taken in respect of the recommendations of the Committee on Archival Legislation - Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXXVIII, page 66).

(7) Resolution by Dr. Jata Shankar Jha

"That some suitable notice be taken by the Government of India in recognition of the meritorious services of the owners of private records."

Explanatory note:

The Government notice may be in the form of Certificate of merit, Tamarapatra, etc. It may be issued by the Director of National Archives of India, on behalf of the Government of India, to the owners of private archives cooperating most for the implementation of the resolutions of the Indian Historical Records Commission for preserving records under their custody and affording reasonable facilities for their use. The award of such certificates may be made on the recommendation of the State Regional Records Survey Committee concerned. Such a notice on the part of the Government of India is bound to arouse considerable interest among the owners of private archives.

Standing Committee's views:

This may be considered alongwith Resolution No.8 below:

(8) Resolution by Dr. Niralal Chatterjee

"Resolved that a system of cash rewards be introduced with immediate effect by the Commission themselves with a view to suitably rewarding persons or bodies attaining note-worthy success in the field of archival work. The prizes or cash rewards should be awarded on a competitive basis so as to inject a sense of competition among the different regional committees as also among individuals in different States".

Explanatory note:

How details

The Life Insurance Corporation have been following this practice for quite some years now and that with considerable success. We may profitably emulate them in a matter such as this and I feel more than confident that the proposal, if and when implemented, will be a big step towards gearing up the whole archival machinery and shall go a long way towards activating the whole organisation. In a country such as ours, the general level of archives-consciousness of the people is normally very low, and the proposed measure is likely to create more archives-consciousness among the people, and popularise it.

Standing Committee's views:

This proposal may be considered along with the proposal made by Dr. Jha for issuing certificates or Tamrapatras to owners of private records vide Resolution No.7. Tangible recognition of good work is desirable, but whether cash rewards would be desirable or effective has to be carefully considered.

(9) Resolution by Dr. Hiralal Chatterjee

"Resolved that the State Governments be moved to make the post of Secretary to the Regional Records Survey Committee in each State a whole-time permanent one so as to enable the incumbent to devote his whole time and energy to the work assigned to him. And for purpose thereof a Class I - at least a junior Class I Officer - be selected and be provided with a separate office with a typist-cum-clerk and a peon to serve under him. Further, that a vehicle be placed at his disposal."

Explanatory note:

Experiences have shown that in most of the States the Regional Records Survey Committee is constituted with persons and officers who cannot, for obvious reasons, be expected to devote their whole time and energy to the work of the committees of which they are members. This is, however, perfectly understandable and it does not in any way perhaps interfere with the work of the Committee or seek to lessen its importance either. But to ask a person serving in a Government or a private college as Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in History to act as its Secretary virtually on a part-time (honorary) basis is to do scant justice to him or to the work assigned to him. Such an attitude has been responsible for the virtual non-functioning of many of the Regional Committees, and partly accounts for the virtual failure of the different

committees in the sphere of archives collection. A vehicle at the disposal of the Secretary will enable him to tour extensively to find out new records, coins, manuscripts, and other valuable source-materials of use to the Commission.

Standing Committee's views:

This point was discussed earlier at the 24th and 25th meetings of the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission, held in January 1955 and February 1956 respectively. At present, the position is much better as in most of the States which have organised Archives Departments, the Directors of State Archives function as the Secretary or the Convener of their Regional Records Survey Committees. Only in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Tripura and Delhi the position is different.

Actually the best way to make the Regional Records Survey Committees function more effectively may be to provide funds and whole-time staff.

(10) Resolution by Dr. Hiralal Chatterjee

"Resolved that the State Committees be asked to publish at least one journal every year which should include reports about their many sided activities, a list of archival collections made by them throughout the year, names of receipients of any cash rewards and prizes for outstanding work, if any, besides some learned articles contributed by competent scholars. For this the University Grants Commission be approached and be requested to place enough funds at the disposal of the State Committees."

Explanatory note:

A journal is a helpful medium of public instruction, and its publication is a 'must' in view of the growingly felt need of popularising the work of archives collection and for widening the base and sphere of its activity. For this purpose, necessary funds should be made available by the University Grants Commission which I am sure shall not grudge spending money on such a noble project.

Standing Committee's views:

The Regional Records Survey Committees are already sending annual reports pertaining to survey and salvaging of private records to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission and these are published in summary form in the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Also the volumes of the National Register of Private Records now being published by the National Archives of India contain information about the owners etc. of records. Besides this, the National Archives of India brings out an archival journal entitled The Indian Archives which carries a summary of the work done by the Regional Records Survey Committees. Sometimes articles on Private Collections are also published in the journal, and are always welcome. The State Governments could also very well high-light the work done by the Regional Committees in their respective Administration Reports, in case it was not possible to publish separately the reports on the work done by the Regional Records Survey Committees as suggested.

In Andhra pradesh State Archives has started a journal in and will be known for its Director's experience in this regard

(11) Resolution by Prof. H.L. Gupta

"Resolved that efforts be made to procure private papers of prominent political personalities such as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sardar K.M. Panikkar, Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir C.Y. Chintamani, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Shri C.Rajagopalachari, as they are expected to throw useful light on the contemporary history of India."

Standing Committee's views:

The National Archives of India, Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Museum and Library as well as the State Archives Departments, Regional Records Survey Committees and some Learned Institutions are already engaged in procuring papers of eminent personalities. Out of the leaders mentioned above, the National Archives of India has already acquired the papers of Dr.Rajendra Prasad (1935-42 and 1945-62), Sardar K.M.Panikkar (Part Collection), Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1953-58), G.B. Pant (1908, 1910-1961) and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Papers (in microfilm). In all, the Department has acquired the papers of nearly 33 Indian leaders besides the microfilm copies of the Indian National Congress Proceedings.

(12) Resolution by Shri R.S. Panchamukhi

"Resolved that the State Government of Maharashtra be requested to allow the members of the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar to examine the records pertaining to the Modern History of Karnatak and prepare a catalogue of such documents. The catalogue when prepared will be published by the Society, or the Indian Historical Records Commission as decided by the Commission."

Explanatory note:

The old r cords and historical documents stored in the Alienation Office, Poona should be examined chronologically and Statewise, so that they may be useful for the writing of the Regional History of the Post-Vijayanagara period i.e. 16th to 19th century A.D. I understand that there are more than hundred Rumals of documents (bundles) bearing upon the history of the Karnatak of this modern period.

The Maharashtra State Government should be requested to allow the students of history to examine and prepare a catalogue of such documents. I myself have seen these Rumals when I visited the Alienation Office in 1947 before Independence. The Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar which is engaged in writing the detailed history of Karnatak in three volumes upto the modern period, can usefully undertake this work, and prepare its catalogue.

(13) Resolution by Shri R.S. Panchamukhi

"Resolved that a regular survey of the Karnatak region be conducted to examine and collect the historical documents lying in the old families of Desais, Deshpandes etc. Further resolved that the work be entrusted to the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar."

Explanatory note:

The North Karnatak area now falling in the Mysore State was fragmented under several small chiefdoms such as Sangli, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Kurandwad etc. The Chiefs held the region for nearly hundred years until they were merged with the Indian Union. The States maintained Record Rooms which were rich in historical documents of Peshwa and post-Peshwa periods. After the merging of States, these documents were probably

taken by the Central Government. They should be traced and their list should be prepared.

The North Karnatak area was continuously under the influence of Desais, Deshpandes, Patils, Naiks, Kulkarnis etc. Their family records will be of great use for the history of the region for the post-Maratha history. It is suggested that a regular survey of the region should be conducted to collect these documents in the old families, religious maths and temples, in the region. Steps should be taken to do the work through some competent body like the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar.

Standing Committee's views:

The National Archives of India has been centralising only the Residency Records. The records of the erstwhile Indian States/ Chiefships mentioned above should be available with the respective States with which these were merged.

(14) Resolution by Dr. Jata Shankar Jha

"That pamphlets, booklets etc. dealing with the importance of archives and elementary principles and ways of their preservation be published by the National Archives of India from time to time and distributed gratis to all interested in the matter.

Explanatory note:

It is a well known fact that owners of private records are in general ignorant of the importance of their holdings. They also do not know how to preserve them scientifically. Such pamphlets would naturally be of a great help to them. These pamphlets may be distributed in cooperation with the State Regional Records Survey Committees.

Standing Committee's views:

The National Archives has already published the following pamphlets: "Archives and Records: What are They"; and "Repair and Preservation of Records". The latter is also published in Hindi. Both these are available for free distribution for bonafide use. These could, of course, be translated and published in regional languages by the State Archives Departments or Regional Records Survey Committees for distrubution in their respective States.

E. Records of the erstwhile rulers

(15) Resolution by Prof. K.Veerathappa

"Resolved that steps be taken to acquire the Palace archives of the erstwhile Maharaja of Mysore. The archives will be very helpful to study the social, economic and administrative conditions of the Princely State of Mysore. Immediate steps may be taken to acquire the archives of the Mysore Maharaja".

Standing Committee's views:

In 1950 the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission at its 16th meeting had recommended vide Resolution XI "that the Government of India and the State Governments may be requested to take appropriate steps to preserve the historical records which are in the personal custody of the Indian Princes, after the merger of their States with the Indian Republic, with a view to ensuring their preservation and making them accessible for bonafide research". The above resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the Rajpramukhs of all Part B States by name and to the Chief Commissioners of some of Part C States which were created as a result of the integration of erstwhile Princely States. The Government of Mysore, informed that there were no old records or manuscripts or antiquities of historical importance in the Mysore Palace.

Other Part B and C States whose replies to the above resolution were received are: Bilaspur, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Kutch, Saurashtra, Hyderabad, Travancore & Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh and Tripura.

Rajasthan Government also replied. The Governments of Pepsu, Hyderabad, Travancore & Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh and Tripura informed that there were no records in the custody of the rulers of the covenanting States. The Chief Commissioner of Bilaspur reported that the administration received no records from the late State regime, while the Chief Commissioner of Bhopal informed that all precautions necessary in this direction were being taken. The Chief Minister of Madhya Bharat reported that the work of collecting all records and materials of historical importance from the covenanting States had been taken up. Saurashtra informed that all records, manuscripts, books, antiquities etc. of the covenanting States of Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Porbander, Gondal, Jafrabad, Wankaner, Limbdi, Amarnagar and Maliya were handed over to the authorities of Saurashtra Government. The rest of the merging States in Saurashtra had no historical records. The Government of Rajasthan appointed a Committee of scholars for a survey of records of various covenanting States. As a result, the State Government was in a possition to take over large number of public records of the erstwhile Princely States. The report of this Committee can be seen on pp. 115-133 of the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Vol. XXIX. Earlier in 1949 an effort was made by the late Ministry of States to prevail upon the rulers to gift their private records and historical manuscripts to the nation, but it did not yield any result. It may be noted in this connection that in view of the personal efforts made by the Superintendent, Orissa State Archives, a few erstwhile rulers whose States were merged in Orissa, have offered to deposit their records with the State Archives.

F. Records of Business Houses

(16) Resolution by Dr. Dwijendra Tripathi

"Resolved that all necessary and feasible steps be taken to save the balance sheets and other papers which are submitted by Indian business firms to the Registrars of Companies in various States from destruction".

Explanatory note:

Under the Indian Companies Act a Company is required to register itself with one of the offices of the Registrar of Companies and submit among other things to the office where it is registered its articles and memoranda of association, special resolutions and annual balance sheets. The Registrars' Offices treat the articles and memoranda of association and special resolutions as permanent records which are to be saved permanently but regard the balance sheets as temporary records and destroy those which are more than thirty years old. These balance sheets, it should be noted, are indispensable sources of information for a researcher in the history of Indian business. They contain valuable financial data and a proper analysis may provide extremely useful insights in the strategies of the growth of the companies. Although the companies themselves save their balance sheets, it is not always easy to have access to them because of the cautious secretiveness of business. The papers submitted to the Registrars of Companies are public papers and a researcher can obtain permission to consult them without much difficulty.

There may be two ways to ensure that those balance sheets which are older than thirty years are also saved. The Commission may take up the matter with the Department of Companies,

Government of India and persuade the latter to treat these balance sheets as permanent records. But in case the Department does not agree to do this, it may be persuaded to instruct the Registrars of Companies in various States to transfer these balance sheets to the State Records Offices or to the National Archives of India.

Standing Committee's views:

The balance sheets and other annual returns filed by the various Companies with the Registrars of Companies should, as a matter of course, be preserved for future use. However, keeping in view of the large bulk of such documents, it would be desirable to appraise them and those containing really useful information be separated for permanent preservation. The National Archives of India has already taken up the collection of data pertaining to all the non-current and semi-current records of all the Central Departments including the autonomous bodies and Corporations. the Registrars of Companies, The rules governing the retention periods of their records will have to be studied in order to ensure that records worth permanent preservation are not destroyed indiscriminately. The same should apply to the records of the Nationalized Banks in India.

G. Creation of Intermediate Record Centres

(17) Resolution by Prof. Amba Prasad

"Resolved that, keeping in view the urgency of salvaging and preserving the extremely valuable Government records lying in various offices in the District Headquarters

and in the various field offices of the Central and State Governments, the Central and State Governments be strongly urged to open maximum number of Intermediate Record Centres, on priority basis, within their respective areas, to collect, list and preserve these records. These Record Centres should be fully manned with qualified staff and equipped with repair and reprographic facilities. The facilities should be available, not only for the Government records but should also be extended to the libraries, learned institutions and individual scholars who have valuable private records, manuscripts etc. in their possession".

Standing Committee's views:

There can be little doubt that such Record Centres are essential for proper management of the non-current and semi-current records of the Central and State Government offices located away from the capitals. These Centres might also contain the repair and reprography facilities to cater to the needs of manuscript repositories, private record holdings, libraries, etc., in the various regions. The same Centres would undertake the survey, listing and salvaging of private records in their respective regions. Setting up of such Record Centres is already visualised as an important element of archival development in the 5th Five-Year Plan, though it is realised that the problem has tremendous bulk and complexities, and would require sustained and major effort over several Five-Year Plans. In the case of States which have already set up Regional Centres in accordance with Resolution No. XIV of the 41st Session of the Commission, these Centres could be expanded and used for the above purposes.

H. Access to Records

(18) Resolution by Maharashtra State Archives

"Resolved that the Central and State Governments may be requested to throw open records relating to persons and parties involved in the political movements during pre-Independence days, which are in the custody of the Central Intelligence Bureau and the State Police Departments of Criminal Investigation, for the use of research scholars".

Explanatory note:

Sources for history of freedom movement in India are amply available. They mainly form correspondence and diaries of individuals who had taken active part in the freedom struggle. It is, however, learnt that the records referred to in the resolution are not made available to scholars under the pretext of secrecy. Reports contained in these records are precise and describe in minute details the events of that period and the part played by the eminent persons. The procedure prescribed by Police Department prohibits others to have access to these records. After 25 years of independence it is not desirable to treat these records still confidential. Even the Ministries of the Central and State Governments have complied with the request of the Indian Historical Records Commission in regard to confidential records in their custody and handed them to the National or State Archives for preservation. To allow to continue these records in the custody of Central Intelligence Bureau and Criminal Investigation Department with restrictions regarding access is to deprive students of history from valuable and authentic source material.

Standing Committee's views:

Earlier an attempt was made by the National Archives of India to obtain the records of the Intelligence Bureau, but the Bureau did not agree to transfer their old intelligence papers. It may, however, be possible to consult these records in connection with the publication of documents pertaining to Transfer of Power and Partition (the scheme has been renamed "Towards Freedom"), on which work has already been started by the National Archives of India. The recently promulgated Archival Policy Resolution also bears on the question of access to records, follow up action can be taken accordingly.

(19) Resolution by Dr. Durgaprasad Bhattacharya

"Resolved that the Government of India be requested to permit use of historical maps available at National Archives of India (and elsewhere) especially in the records of the Survey of India with minimum restrictions and without causing delay and harrasment. All publications of maps are subject to the approval of the Government of India and as such there appears to be no reason, except in very few special cases, to refuse to supply microfilm copies of maps to scholars without any unnecessary delay. In spite of restrictions imposed on scholars in India, such maps are being used by scholars outside from the India Office Library".

Standing Committee's views:

Due to the existing rules some delay in getting clearance for certain maps of which copies are required by the scholars, is inevitable. If the Commission so desires, the authorities could be approached for reviewing the same.

I. Legislation on Archives

(20) Resolution by Maharashtra State Archives

"Resolved that this body requests the State Governments to enact a law to bring under over all supervision of the State Archival service, records preserved by private bodies like maths, temples, societies, libraries and museums in their respective States".

Explanatory note:

Collections in the possession of private bodies remained unclassified and uncared. These are seldom scientifically classified and arranged for permanent preservation. Documentation and inventories are also seldom prepared. Rules governing access to these records by the research scholars are also not common. To improve these conditions, inspection and supervision by the State Archives is necessary.

Standing Committee's views:

At its 41st Session, the Commission vide Resolution Nos. VII and VIII have already suggested that the authorities governing the maths, mosques, waqfs, gurdwaras, churches etc., may allow access to their respective records, and have also appealed to them to deposit their records, if possible, with the State Archives Departments or Learned Institutions to ensure their better preservation. As for bringing all such bodies, libraries and museums, under the supervisory control of the State Archives, the desired result could be obtained by an administrative order as far as the institutions

which receive financial assistance from the State Governments are concerned. However, it is clear that persuation, technical advice and monetary assistance (or purchase) would be more effective in preserving private records than "any method that might bear the complexion of coercion", as the Tara Chand Committee puts it - unless and until there is proper legislation empowering the Government to take over private records of really great value. 'Supervision' may not be effective without the power to take over the records if necessary.

(21) Resolution by Thiru S. Singarajan

"Resolved that the Government of India be requested to take immediate action to introduce the promised legislation on Archives urgently".

Explanatory note:

The Government of India and State Governments were requested by the Commission in 1968 at its 39th Session, to introduce necessary legislation on the administration of archives without any further delay, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on Archival Legislation. The State Governments are awaiting the introduction of a bill on archival legislation in Parliament by the Government of India. For a long time now, the Government of India have not introduced any bill, on archival legislation, they may be requested for the early introduction of the bill on the archival legislation in Parliament.

Standing Committee's views:

In his Presidential Address at the last Session, the President had explained the reasons for the delay in enacting archival legislation on the lines recommended by the Committee on Archival Legislation. It was further stated that the Government of India proposed to issue in the first instance, a Policy Resolution covering the entire gamut of archives administration. The Policy Resolution has since been issued. A copy of it will be sent to each State Government, which can issue similar resolution or legislation. The question of enacting an archival law covering the Central and State Archives will be taken up later.

J. Publication of Records

(22) Resolution by Dr. Durgaprasad Bhattacharya

"Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission notes with pleasure that the complete records of the first systematic statistical survey of India conducted by Dr. Francis Buchanan (Hamilton) during 1807-14 have been procured in 14 microfilm reels by the Indian Statistical Institute at the instance of late Professor P.C. Mahalanobis from the India Office Library. The Commission is glad to learn that late Professor P.C. Mahalanobis desired to publish these records duly edited in several volumes. The Indian Historical Records Commission requests the Indian Statistical

Institute to publish these invaluable documents of the first systematic Statistical Survey of India for the benefit of scholars".

Explanatory note:

Dr. Francis Buchanan was appointed by the Directors of the East India Company in 1807 to conduct a full and accurate statistical survey of the territories under the immediate authority of the Presidency of Fort William. As per instruction, Francis Buchanan was directed particularly to collect information on topography, history and antiquity, conditions of inhabitants including their number, the state of their food, clothing and habitations, the natural productions of the country, fisheries, forests, mines and quarries, all aspects of agriculture, implements of husbandry, cattle, poultry and other domestic animals, the state of firms, the state of landed property and tenures, progress made by Indians in fine arts and common arts, commerce, etc. In pursuance to these instructions, Dr. Buchanan was occupied during the years 1807-1811, in conducting a survey in the Districts of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Patna and Gaya, Shahabad and Gorakhpur. Buchanan submitted his voluminous reports with statistical tables and drawings. The original records occupying 25 folio volumes in manuscript were despatched to the Court of Directors and are now lying at the India Office Library. A small part of the manuscript appeared in the Gleanings of Science (Asiatic Society, Calcutta). R.M. Martin published three volumes of the "Eastern India"

containing abridged version of Buchanan's work. The Bihar and Orissa Research Society published the reports of all the Bengal Districts excluding the northern parts of the District of Gorakhpur, but the wealth of statistical tables were missing altogether. Only parts of the tables of Bihar and Patna appeared. There will be perhaps no difference of opinion that the publication of the entire manuscript in suitable form will be of immense value to the Indian scholars.

(23) Resolution by Dr. G.D.Patel

"The Indian Historical Records Commission is of the view that the State Governments should chalk out a programme of publication of important historical records pertaining to their States. Emphasis should be laid on preparation of histories of politically important families and regions. Priority should be given to such periods of history which are obscure and not explored by research scholars and Universities. The Commission should serve as a supervisory and co-ordinating agency for implementing such publication programme.

Standing Committee's views:

While discussing the various publication programmes of the National Archives of India, the Tara Chand Committee on Archival Legislation (1960) recommended that "the present practice of publishing the full texts or the abridged summaries of a record series in its entirety or selections from them should cease .....and **that** the privilege

of full publication should be extended only to such speciall collections as may relate to a phase of history of which there is at present little or no knowledge, or may reflect a period for which few authorities exist, or to documents which once printed would continue to be read for their intrinsic worth by a wide public and not merely by a limited class of readers"(para 157).

The Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission which had met for its 30th meeting in July 1960, a few months before the report of the Archival Legislation Committee was out, had vide its Resolution IX(b) and (c) already suggested that the State Governments should give top priority to the publication of Descriptive Lists of the documents other than those of the East India Company in their custody. Only after the programme of compilation of Descriptive Lists had made some headway, should the State Governments publish calendars of select documents. The above----(continued on next page)

resolution was reiterated in 1966 by the Indian Historical Records Commission vide Resolution IX of its 37th Session held at Delhi.

K. Acquisition of Microfilms of Records and Maps from U.K.

(24) Resolution by Dr. Durgaprasad Bhattacharya

"Resolved that the Government of India be requested to make suitable arrangements with the Government of U.K. so that microfilmsof records and maps relating to India be always available to scholars in India at nominal cost".

Explanatory note:

Request for microfilms of some maps required for pre-census studies of India was made to the India Office Library. A large volume of rare and invaluable historical maps together with descriptive material on India as listed in the catalogue of maps preserved at the Geographical Section of the India Office Library is not available in India. Naturally research scholars have no other alternative but to depend on the India Office Library. But materials are not available as may be seen from the copy of the letter from the India Office Library.

Copy of letter No.FLI/746, dated 9.2.79 from Miss.K. Blair, India Office Library, India Office Records, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 197 Blackfriars Road, London SEI to Mr. J. Saha, ICI, Calcutta-35:

"With reference to previous correspondence, resting with my letter of 11 November, I am writing to say that we have gone carefully into the question of providing negative microfilm copies of the maps required by you. Unfortunately we do not have facilities available for reproducing copies of such large size material and I understand that the Deputy Keeper of the Records is unable to permit such material to leave the building for the purpose of reproduction elsewhere. It is possible that the National Archives, New Delhi, may be able to meet your requirements and you may wish to approach them on the matter."

Necessary arrangements should be made to make the microfilm copy of these materials available to scholars in India.

Standing Committee's views:

The National Archives of India will take up the matter with the India Office Library, London and do whatever possible.

L. Preparation of Contents of the Documents by Research Scholars

(25) Resolution by Dr. Durgaprasad Bhattacharya

"Resolved that all members of the Indian Historical Records Commission specially the Directors of Archives be requested to pursue the research workers handling unpublished manuscripts for research work to prepare, if possible, a content of each document handled and a copy of the same be submitted to the Directors of Archives. The Directors may forward the same to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission. This effort may result in having gradually an idea of the subject matter of records lying scattered all over the country".

Explanatory note:

Such an attempt is being made by research workers of the Pre-Census Population Project and seems to be useful. A particular proceeding or memoir or consultation reveals nothing except when physically handled to obtain useful information; a research worker on population may be interested only in population statistics, but the same document may contain data on social conditions, prices, wages, land use, etc. Without much additional labour, a research worker may perhaps make a glance on the contents of each document handled if so desired. An annotated bibliography of records may thus starts its humble journey in this way.

Standing Committee's views:

This will be putting undue strain on the time and energy of the research scholars. This could perhaps be successful in the case of one Department or a Project, but not when the records to be consulted by the scholars in various repositories are vast and diversified.

M. Microfilm of the Manuscripts in Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta

(26) Resolution by Prof. Tridibnath Ray

"Microfilm copies be made of the important and rare manuscripts kept in the library of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta and a photostat copy of each of these microfilms be kept in the library of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad so that the originals may not be removed or mishandled."

Explanatory note:

There are many valuable and rare manuscripts in the Library of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad of historical and socio-economic importance which should be preserved permanently. As these are not being properly preserved for want of funds it is necessary to make microfilm copies of the important and rare manuscripts and photostat copies made for the use of the public.

These manuscripts are borrowed by public institutions and sometimes by private individuals by executing a bond. But unfortunately there had been some cases in which the manuscripts could not be recovered. So I think the originals should not be removed from the library.

One photostat copy of the microfilm of each manuscript may be kept in the Library of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad for the use of the readers and and borrowers.

Standing Committee's views:

As far as possible the original manuscripts should not be allowed to go out of the institutions, except for photo-copying or microfilming by arrangement.

# ANNEXURE

## Conspectus of action taken on the Resolutions and Recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission (37th to 41st Sessions)

# INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

## 42nd Session

## Conspectus of action taken on the Resolutions and Recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission

### Resolutions of the 37th Session, New Delhi, 7-9 October, 1966

Resolution V: To facilitate the study of the role of the Indian revolutionaries abroad, the Commission resolves that letters, documents, journals and other original writings relating to them and their associations and movements be procured and preserved at the National Archives and also a list of the revolutionaries abroad and their movements be prepared.

In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India, the National Archives of India has been acquiring from abroad microfilm copies of records of Indian interest including among others the papers concerning the Indian revolutionaries abroad. Of the papers of the Indian revolutionaries, of which microfilm copies have already been obtained by the Department, mention may be made of the Papers of the Ghadr Party Conspiracy trial at San Francisco, U.S.A., Lala Lajpatrai: "Recollections of his life and work for an independent India while living in the United States and Japan", (1914-17); the Indian Independence League Papers; activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Central Europe and Vivendranath Chattopadhyaya when he was in Sweden (1917). In 1971, an officer of the National Archives of India was also deputed to the U.K. to examine the records of Indian interest available in the India Office Library and Records, Public Record Office and British Museum, London. The list prepared by him also includes

papers pertaining to the Indian revolutionaries in U.S.A., Latin America, China, Japan, Philippines, Egypt, Germany and Norway among the record series available with the P.R.O.,London. Papers pertaining to the activities of Lala Hardayal,M.N.Roy, Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh, Gobind Bihari Lal, Syed Hussein, Taraknath Das, Godha Ram, and the papers relating to the Indian Revolutionary Association and Ghadr Party at Stockholm are also available in these series. The Department is now negotiating with the Public Record Office, London for supply of their copies. The National Archives of India has also contacted the Government of Federal Republic of Germany for supply of microfilm copies of records pertaining to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose available with the German Foreign Ministry Archives. Since microfilm copies of some of these records were already available with Netaji Research Bureau, Calcutta, copies thereof have been prepared for custody in the National Archives of India.

A consolidated list of the revolutionaries abroad and their movements will be prepared after copies of the records available at P.R.O. are obtained by the Department.

Resolution IX: The Commission resolves that the Government of India and the State Governments be requested to take steps to have suitable descriptive lists prepared as early as possible in respect of the non-British records in their custody.

Further to the information submitted to the Commission at its four previous Sessions, the following reply has been received from Tamil Nadu:

Tamil Nadu: The descriptive lists in respect of the non-British records are available in the Tamil Nadu Archives.

Resolutions of the 38th Session, Calcutta, 16-18 November, 1967

> Resolution II: The Commission notes with regret the delay in tightening up the law for the prevention of migration of archives and other materials of historical value to foreign countries. In view of the fact that everyday's delay in taking appropriate legislative measures is causing the country heavy loss of valuable materials, the Commission resolves that the Government of India be requested to promulgate an ordinance for the purpose.

Further to the discussion held at the 40th Session (1970), it may be stated that the Antiquities and the Art Treasures Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 25th August 1972 to amend the Antiquities (Export-Control) Act, 1947, also includes in the definition of Antiquity under Para 2(I) (a)(II) the following: "any manuscript, record or other document which is of scientific, historical, literary or aesthetic value which has been in existence for not less than seventy-five years".

Also a separate draft Bill entitled: "Records of National Importance (Regulation of Export) Act of 1972" is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

> Resolution V: The Commission heartily welcomes the recent decisions of the Government of India in respect of access to the records of the Ministries of Home and External Affairs and expresses the hope that the other Ministries of the Government of India would take similar action at an early date.
>
> Further, the Commission resolves that the State Governments be requested to fall in line with the Union Government and frame rules on the subject in conformity with those in force in the National Archives of India.

Further to the report submitted before the 41st Session, a fresh circular was issued to all the State Archives. The latest position regarding their Research Rules is given below:

Andhra Pradesh: 40 years old records are open for research. Less than 40 years old records (both confidential and non-confidential) can be consulted only with special permission.

Assam: Non-confidential records of 40 years old are open for research. Non-confidential records which are 30 years old can be consulted with special permission, but non-confidential records relating to Freedom Movement and Partition of India are open upto 1947. (These revised rules came into effect from 11 March, 1970).

Jammu & Kashmir: All pre-1925 records are open for consultation.

Bihar: 30 years old records are open for research.

Goa, Daman and Diu: 30 years old records are open for research. The Directorate of Archives, Goa is following the Research Rules of the National Archives of India.

Delhi: The Research Rules are not yet framed. At present National Archives of India rules are being followed as far as practicable. Fresh rules will be framed when Delhi Archives is fully established.

Kerala: Non-confidential records which are 10 years old are open for consultation in accordance with the revised rules which came into force with effect from 16 April, 1971.

Maharashtra: Records only upto 1916 are open, and post-1916 records can be consulted only with special permission. Further revision of rules is under consideration of the State Government.

Orissa: Only pre-1857 records are open for research without censorship. The State is considering opening for research all records which are more than 50 years old.

Punjab: Records upto the year 1901 are open for research. Special permission is needed to consult the records of a later date. Proposal for revision of the above rules is under consideration.

Rajasthan: Pre-1935 non-confidential records only are open. Proposal to revise these rules is under consideration of the State Government.

Tamil Nadu: According to the revised rules effective from April 1970, records which are 50 years old are open.

Uttar Pradesh: Records are open generally upto 1935, but records of various courts concerning criminal cases are open only when they are 70 years old, and records concerning boundaries of State, fortifications and topography can be consulted only with special permission, apparently irrespective of their age. The proposal to revise these rules is under consideration of the State Government.

West Bengal: 40 years old records are open, except those relating to sensitive border areas. Excerpts taken from post-1901 records are released only after scrutiny. Proposals for opening records upto 30 years old are under considdration.

> Resolution IX: The Commission resolves that the Government of Orissa be requested to negotiate with the ex-ruling families of the former Princely States of the State to ensure proper preservation of their family papers and erstwhile State records and obtain access to scholars for purposes of research.

Further to the discussion held at the 41st Session (1971) the Superintendent of Orissa State Archives was requested to furnish the progress made on the subject.

The Superintendent has informed that he had contacted the Raja Sahebs of Manjusa and Parikud in 1971, as a result of which some family papers were acquired from them. He also

contacted the Raja Saheb of Boudh, Khariar and Badagada in this connection.

> Resolution:X: The Commission resolves that all necessary steps be taken by the Regional Records Survey Committees and the State Archives to find out which business houses or private businessmen are willing to make their records available for research, prepare a preliminary inventory of such records, and help in their arrangement and preservation.

Further to the discussion held at the 41st Session (1971) the National Archives of India made efforts to acquire the papers of the Osman Shahi and Azam Jahi Mills, an old firm at Secunderabad, and the House of Haribhaktis at Baroda. Shri Sajan Lal of Secunderabad was contacted in connection with the acquisition of the papers of Osman Shahi and Azam Jahi Mills, but the matter had to be dropped on hearing from him that the papers of the Company were not at all useful. As for the papers of the House of Haribhaktis, nothing definite has been learnt so far. Information about the action taken by the various Regional Records Survey Committees and State Archives Departments on the above resolution will be reported to the Commission as and when received.

## Resolutions of the 39th Session, Patna, 25-27 December, 1968

> Resolution II: The Commission resolves that the State Governments, where they have not already done so, be requested to include 'Development of Archives' as a State Plan item immediately, as recommended by the Government of India, so that sufficient attention is paid to this important aspect of both administrative and cultural importance, and that Central aid as provided for other plan schemes, is provided for it.
>
> Being of the view that provision of properly planned commodious archival buildings is a first primary step required for organised development of Central archival repositories, the Commission further recommends that construction of archival buildings should be included as a Plan item and accorded the highest priority, both by the Government of India and the State Governments.

Being of the view that location, acquisition and proper preservation of papers of historical importance in private hands are matters of national importance and that delay in the proper execution of the scheme would lead to permanent loss of invaluable papers, the Commission also recommends that the National Register Scheme of Private Archives and the programme of acquisition and preservation of private Archives be included as Plan items, both at the Centre and in the States, and sufficient funds be provided for the purpose.

Further information received from the State Governments is given below:

Orissa: The development of Orissa State Archives has been included in the Plan Projects (State Sector) of 1970-71. It is being slowly developed within the means of the State. No Central assistance has been received.

A suitable building for the State Archives at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.34 lakhs is under construction but its progress is hampered for want of funds. The Government of India may consider the case and provide financial assistance for the speedy completion of the building.

The stoppage of Central grant of Rs.3,000 for the implementation of the National Register Scheme from 1969-70 has resulted in the slowing down of the progress of the scheme. The State Government wants the Central Government to reconsider its decision.

Resolution V: The Commission recommends that the records of the President of India and the Governors of the States may be preserved in their own premises in an archival manner.

Further to the discussion held at the 41st Session (1971) a circular was issued to all the State Archives and Secretaries to the President of India and the State Governors requesting them to furnish particulars about the present state of preservation

of records in Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi and Raj Bhawans in the States. Replies received from them are given below:

Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi: (i) As regards pre-independence records, the Rashtrapati Bhawan has no authentic proof whether they were either destroyed or taken away by the British before they left (ii) Regarding the post-independence records at Rashtrapati Bhawan, they have been preserved in a reasonably convenient manner in a separate Record Room. It will take considerable time to supply detailed information of the records preserved in the Rashtrapati Bhawan due to shortage of staff.

Maharashtra: The records in the Raj Bhawan at Bombay were inspected and surveyed by the Directorate of State Archives. The condition of records was found unsatisfactory. Some records numbering 53 of historical importance have been taken over by the State Archives. Rest of the records bear no historical significance.

Madhya Pradesh: (1) The records of the Raj Bhawan have been kept in the following two branches:

(i) Records of the Secretary to the Governor.

(ii) Records of the Military Secretary to the Governor.

(2) Total number of files from 1924 to May 1972 is 6,894.

(3) There is no separate Record Room and Record Keeper.

(4) The condition of the files is satisfactory but there is no special arrangement for their preservation.

Haryana: Haryana Raj Bhawan started functioning with effect from 16 September, 1967. The position of records after 16th September, 1967 is given below:

(i) Number of files recorded under "A" Proceedings..... Nil

(ii) Number of files recorded under "B" Proceedings..... 169

(iii) Number of files recorded under "C" Proceedings..... 1,532

The records are kept in a separate room and special staff has been appointed to look after them.

Kerala: (i) All the files kept in the Raj Bhawan are those in the routine series, except those relating to Governor's Conference, formation of the Raj Pramukh's and Governor's Secretariat, records relating to Cabinet notes and discussions and formation of popular Ministries in Kerala; (ii) The total number of files kept in Raj Bhawan Records Room (Governor's Secretariat and Governor's Household) is 8,309 (approx.) and (iii) The records are kept in a separate Record Room and it is directly under the charge of the Under Secretary, Governor's Secretariat.

Andhra Pradesh: There are two categories of records: (I) i.e. (1) 'R' disposals (permanent nature of correspondence files) from the year 1953 onwards, e.g. correspondence regarding appointment of Governors, formation and resignation of Council of Ministers, appointment of officers and staff, appointment of swearing in of Chief Justices of High Court and (2) Proceedings of the meetings of the Council of Ministers from the year 1954 onwards; (II) There are about 160 'R' disposals (correspondence files) and about 12 bundles of the files relating to the Proceedings of the meetings of the Council of Ministers; (III) The records are preserved in a separate Record Room under the charge of a responsible officer and (IV) The records are preserved satisfactorily.

Jammu and Kashmir: The following categories of records are available in the Raj Bhawan, Srinagar from 1952-71: "Accounts" and "General", totalling 1,592 files and Accounts Books.

The records are preserved in a separate room under the charge of a responsible officer. The state of preservation of the records is satisfactory.

> Resolution VI: The Commission resolves that the Government of India be requested to take early steps to obtain microfilm copies of documents scattered in West Asia relating to India's trade with that region.
>
> With this end in view, the Commission further resolves that scholars who have knowledge of the languages concerned and the necessary historical background be deputed to the countries to make proper selection of the papers to be obtained.

The National Archives of India has so far obtained 7 rolls of microfilm copies of records of Indian interest (1720-1918) from the Central Archives, U.S.S.R. under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme. On the advice of Professor H.K. Sherwani, the Department has also microfilmed the printed book entitled "Afanasy Nikitin's Voyage Beyond Three Seas (1466-1472)" containing Russian, English and Hindi versions, and of the photostat copy of the manuscript in Russian. The printed book and photo-stat copy of the manuscript are available with the Library of the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.

2. On the basis of the information received from Dr. Surendra Gopal, Patna University, the Institute of Oriental Studies, Tashkent (Uzbekistan S.S.R.) was contacted for information about the records of Indian interest available there. The Indian Embassy in Moscow has also been requested to take up the matter with the Institute.

3. In pursuance of the discussion held at the 41st Session (1971), all the members of the Commission were requested to furnish information, if any, about the records of Indian interest in West Asia and U.S.S.R. of which the Government of India would like to acquire microfilm copies. 26 members have replied, but only the following gave some information:

Dr.(Miss) Sarojini Regani (Andhra Pradesh): Has sent a list of 87 manuscripts bearing on Indian History preserved with the collection of Persian and Tadjik manuscripts of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

Prof.J.N.Sarkar (Jadavpur University, Calcutta): It is possible that documents of great importance for Indian economic and social history will be found at the Matandaran (House of Manuscript), Erivan, Armenia. The Armenian merchants and travellers were in India throughout the Indian Middle Ages. The authorities of the Matandaran took in hand an ambitious programme of collecting and arranging their documents in the 1960's. This work will by now have been completed. There is no collection anywhere in the world outside Erivan of this kind.

Prof.Fauja Singh (Punjabi University, Patiala): The Kallushin Papers preserved in the Central Asian Archives, Tashkent (U.S.S.R) throw a light on Nadir Shah's invasion on India. Some of these papers have been used by late Dr.Balabushevitch.

Prof.P.L.Mehra (Panjab University, Chandigarh): One may make a search for a list or catalogue of the Archives in Foreign Ministry of Tsarist Government (C.1890-1916).

Shri Ramlal Parikh (Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad): The records on Tolstoy's correspondence with Gandhiji are most valuable to scholars of contemporary history. These allied records are probably in Tolstoy's Museum of U.S.S.R.

Prof. H.K. Sherwani (Hyderabad): Microfilm of the Travels of Afanasy Nikitin, who was in South India from 1409-1474 in the guise of Khwaja Yusuf Khurasani, as well as the photostat copy of the official English translation which has been prepared under the auspices of the Government of U.S.S.R. be acquired. Nikitin was one of the earliest, if not actually the earliest, European who came to South India and stayed here. His memoirs throw considerable light on the social, economic and political conditions of the Bahmani Kingdom and the adjoining States in the time of the great Bahmani Wazir, Mahmud Gawan.

(contd. on page 13)

## Resolutions of the 40th Session, Madras, 18-20 February, 1970

> Resolution II: The Commission requests the Secretary to discuss the question of access to the old records of the State Bank of India, especially the papers of the Presidency Banks, with the authorities of the State Bank of India personally and try to obtain their permission so that Scholars may be able to consult them.

Further to the report regarding the access to records of the State Bank of India placed before the 41st Session (1971), it may be stated that inspite of persistent efforts made by the National Archives of India, no information has been received about the decision of the State Bank of India on the subject. It is high time that all nationalized Banks as well as the Reserve Bank of India be requested to set up organised Archives Departments (at least at their Headquarters) and take all necessary measures for the maintenance and preservation of their non-current records of importance and make them available for research. The National Archives of India will be too glad to render all necessary assistance in the matter so that important information relating to the economic history of the country available in the records of these banks is safeguarded.

> Resolution III: The Commission endorses the suggestion made by its Secretary in his report on Resolution VI of the 38th Session of the Commission and recommends that a Standing Committee of the Commission be constituted to review the action taken from time to time and to make recommendations during the inter-Session period.

A Standing Committee has been constituted with the Secretary, Department of Culture, Government of India as the ex-officio Chairman, 5 members of the Indian Historical Records Commission (for a term of 2 years) and Director, National Archives of India as the ex-officio Secretary.

Resolution IV: Reiterating the recommendations made under Resolution II of its 39th Session (1968) regarding Development of Archives being included as a Plan item, the Commission requests the State Governments inter alia to provide suitable buildings for proper preservation of records at an early date and give adequate facilities to scholars for conducting research, including those of photo-duplication and microfilming. The Commission also requests the Government of India and the State Governments to associate scholars in the framing of policies concerning selection of records for permanent preservation.

Further to the information placed before the 41st Session (1971) the following reply was received:

Tamil Nadu: A provision of Rs. 1,44,500 has been made for the purchase of Vacuum Fumigation Chamber. Regarding association of the research scholars in framing policies for selecting records of permanent value, the State Government is of the view that the record creating agencies should decide the period for which the records are to be retained in accordance with the instructions of the departmental Manuals.

The State Government provides necessary facilities to scholars for conducting research including those of photo-duplication and microfilming.

Xerography of records in the National Archives of India

Further to the discussion held at the 41st Session (1971) it may be stated that the National Archives of India has already taken steps to procure a Xerography machine, and the same is expected to be installed in the Department by the end of the current financial year.

Resolution V: The Commission notes with satisfaction the acceptance in principle of Resolution III of its last Session regarding records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power by the Government of India and some of the State Governments, and requests the Secretary to pursue the matter further to secure the implementation of the Resolution as early as possible.

Further to the report submitted at the 41st Session (1971) regarding the records pertaining to the Partition and Transfer of Power, action taken on the subject is reported below:

National Archives of India: It may be stated that an Officer on Special Duty has since been appointed in the National Archives of India along with a nucleus staff of one Assistant Archivist (Gr.I), one Stenographer and one L.D.C. In view of the enormity of the task involved, it has been decided that the National Archives of India will restrict itself to the collection and collation of the documentary materials with National Archives and State Archives while the Indian Council of Historical Research will edit and publish the volumes.

The Director, Historical Division (Ministry of External Affairs) and the Director of Archives held a meeting on 30th September 1972 and discussed the subject on throwing open of records relating to Partition and Transfer of Power. The matter is still under consideration of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation(Department of Tourism): The Ministry have no records concerning events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power. It is, however, felt that there should be no objection in implementing the resolution.

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply(Department of Foreign Trade): The Department agrees to the throwing open of their records, housed in the National Archives of India, if any, upto 15 August, 1947 pertaining to the events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power.

Ministry of Finance(Department of Economic Affairs)(Partition Branch): The main records of the Partition Branch in the Department of Economic Affairs have been printed in eight volumes. These are not confined to the period upto 15th August, 1947, but extend beyond that date. The important contents of these documents, e.g., the Statement of 3rd June, 1947, the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the Awards of the Chairman of the Boundary Commission etc. have already been published and are thus accessible outside these volumes. The rest of the documents and particularly those contained in volumes IV, V, VI and VIII are of secret nature and, therefore, it is not feasible to throw them open for research.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: The All India Radio Archives have some recordings relating to the Partition and Transfer of Power, which can be offered to the National Archives of India who may have the materials in their own tapes.

Kerala: There are no records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power in the State Archives. In future special attention will be devoted to find records, if any, having bearing on the Partition and Transfer of Power available in the various public offices. Once these records are collected and placed in the repositories, there will be no hindrance for the bonafide research scholars to consult them.

Orissa: There are no official records relating to the Partition and Transfer of Power in the State Archives.

Maharashtra: The State Government has some records concerning the events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power e.g. the Quit India Movement of 1942, but does not consider desirable to throw open these records because of their confidential nature. However, the State Government would have no objection in considering the individual request on merit.

The materials regarding events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power can be found in the records of the Political and Home Departments. The detailed list of these records has not been prepared. However, the Maharashtra State Committee for History of Freedom Movement has been entrusted with the work of publishing some materials for History of Freedom Movement in India.

All the Government records, including confidential and secret files covering the period upto 1947 have been thrown open to the Committee. So far the Committee has published 5 volumes containing the materials for the period from 1818 to 1931.

Uttar Pradesh: There are no records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power in the State Archives. However, the State Government accepts the Resolution in principle.

West Bengal: Regarding collection of important records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power, the non-existence of any reference media for the records from 1942 to 1947 due mainly to economy measures during the

days of the World War II stands in the way of accomplishment of the work. The work will, however, be taken up as and when printing of the 'Finding Aids' which has already made some progress is completed. However, the State Government accepts the resolution in principle.

Pondicherry: There is no Archives Repository in the Territory as well as records pertaining to the events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power.

Rajasthan: The question of throwing open the records upto 15 August, 1947 is under consideration.

Delhi: The Administration has no objection if the records of the Government of India and the State Governments pertaining to the events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power upto 15 August, 1947 are thrown open to research scholars.

No records on Partition and Transfer of Power in 1947 are readily available in this Administration. However, efforts will be made to gather whatever useful information may be available here, but it is likely to take some time to locate the same in the absence of separate series on the subject. As soon as such data becomes available, the same will be furnished.

Andhra Pradesh: A list of records (38 items) pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power preserved in the State Archives has been furnished.

Assam: A list of records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power is under preparation.

Goa: The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was liberated in 1961, and as such the Territory is not concerned with the resolution.

Tamil Nadu: A list of records (74 items) pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power preserved in the State Archives has been furnished.

> Resolution VI: The Commission notes with satisfaction that the Education Minister is trying to expedite the enactment of an Archival Legislation and hopes that an appropriate Bill will be introduced in the Parliament in 1970.
>
> The Commission records it appreciation of the suggestion made by the Minister that a Business Session of the Commission may be convened for a discussion of the problems facing the archivists and scholars. It expresses the hope that such a Session will be held soon enabling the members to have the benefit of exchanging views with the Minister, and that there will be a discussion on the progress made in connection with the various recommendations of the Committee on Archival Legislation.

The Standing Committee of the newly constituted Commission will be reviewing the implementation of the various resolutions and recommendations of the Commission. As regards the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Archival Legislation, on which action is pending, the matter is receiving the personal attention of the Education Minister Prof. S.Nurul Hasan.

> Resolution VIII: The Commission resolves that to facilitate the consultation of records preserved by them the Records Repositories of the State Governments be requested to prepare and publish consolidated guides to their pre-Independence records.

Further to the information submitted to the Commission at its 41st Session, reply was received from the following State Governments:

Tamil Nadu: The Talbboy Wheeler's "Hand Book to Madras Records" and Dodwell's "Report on Madras Records" are available in the Tamil Nadu Archives which relate to the records of the East India Company's period. The reference media, viz: Press Lists for the period from 1670 to 1800, manuscript indices from 1801 to 1856, and printed indices from 1857 to 1965 are also available. These serve the purpose of guides to records in the Tamil Nadu Archives.

> Resolution IX: To facilitate genuine research work at the State Archives, the Commission resolves to recommend to the State Governments to dispense with the scrutiny of excerpts taken by research scholars from all 'open' records.

Further to the information submitted to the Commission at its last Session, the following comments have been received:

Tamil Nadu: The State Government considers that scrutiny of the excerpts taken by the researchers from the records relating to the period prior to 1900 (open records) is necessary.

Uttar Pradesh: It is not possible for the State Government to implement the resolution.

> Resolution XI: The Commission resolves that the National Archives of India be requested to make efforts to obtain from England copies of such records bearing on Military history of India as are not available in India, so that the wide gaps in the records held in the National Archives of India after 1895 be bridged for the benefit of the researchers.

Ministry of Defence was approached through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for furnishing information in regard to post-1895 military records available

with it. The requisite information has been furnished by the Historical Section of the Defence Ministry but information from the Defence Coordination is still awaited. On receipt of information the National Archives of India will be in a position to know what gaps there are in the military records and will then take steps to obtain copies from U.K. to fill up the gaps.

> Resolution XII: The Commission notes with satisfaction that the Education Minister is trying to expedite the enactment of Archival Legislation and it requests the Government of India to communicate the draft of their legislation to the States so that the latter may take up simultaneous legislation in respect of their records.

This is in continuation of Resolution IV of the 39th Session(1968). The Policy Resolution pertaining to the administration of Central records is in the final stage. Copies of Policy Resolution will be sent to the State Governments after the same has been passed by the Central Cabinet.

> Resolution XIII: The Commission resolves to recommend to the State Governments that the records of the National movement, especially from 1885-1947, in the custody of the offices of the Home Department and other offices/Departments and quasi-Government offices may be transferred to the State Archives and thrown open for research where this has not been done already.

Further to the information placed before the 41st Session of the Commission, reply has been received from the following State Government:

Tamil Nadu: The records of the National Movement for the period from 1885 to 1947 have already been transferred to the Tamil Nadu Archives and made available for research.

Resolution XIV: The Commission resolves that the National Archives of India be requested to set up adequate mobile microfilm units to take microfilm copies of private papers in different parts of India at the request of the Regional Records Survey Committees or otherwise, and that one copy of such papers be deposited in the State Archives and another copy in the National Archives. The Commission also recommends that the expenditure involved should be met by the National Archives.

Further to the information reported at the 41st Session(1971), the following reply has been received:

Tamil Nadu: The State Government agrees with the recommendation of the Commission that the expenditure involved in connection with the microfilming of records should be met by the National Archives of India.

Resolution XV: The Commission resolves that the National Archives be requested to procure and preserve copies of Annual Administration Reports of the States and reports of various Committees and Commissions published by the State Governments and the Centrally Administered Areas for the use of research scholars.

Further to the discussion held at the 41st Session (1971) the National Archives of India has received the Annual Reports etc. from the following State Governments and Union Territories:

(1) Bihar, (2) Haryana, (3) Gujarat, (4) Kerala, (5) Madhya Pradesh, (6) Maharashtra, (7) Manipur, (8) Mysore, (9) Orissa, (10) Punjab, (11) Rajasthan, (12) Tamil Nadu, (13) Tripura, (14) Uttar Pradesh, (15) West Bangal, (16) Delhi (17) Laccadives, (18) Pondicherry.

Resolution XVI: The Commission recommends that a typed copy of all theses bearing on Modern Indian History, approved by Indian Universities for the award of Ph.D. Degree should be deposited in the National Archives of India for consultation by scholars as soon as the result is declared. Where Universities find it difficult to deposit a copy in the National Archives, one should be sent to it to be microfilmed for the use of the scholars.

The reports received from the Calcutta, Karnatak, Visva-Bharati and Gujarat Universities were placed before the 41st Session (1971). Further replies received from the following Universities are given below:

Kashmir University: No Doctorate Degree has so far been awarded in the subject of history by this University.

Meerut University: The University agrees to send approved theses in history on loan for being microfilmed.

Guru Nanak University: The proposal will be placed before the Syndicate of the University at its next meeting.

Himachal Pradesh University: The matter would be duly considered by the appropriate authority.

Delhi University: None of the copies of the Ph.D. theses should be given to any agency on a permanent basis.

If any agency, wanted to borrow copies of the Ph.D. theses, it should borrow through the University Library on periodical basis.

Shivaji University: A copy of the theses bearing modern Indian history duly approved by the University for award of Ph.D. degree will be deposited in the National Archives of India. So far this University has not accepted any Ph.D. thesis in History.

Lucknow University: The University has agreed to send two theses at a time to the National Archives of India for being microfilmed.

Awadesh Pratap Singh University: The resolution is under consideration of the "Research Committee" of the University. The decision of the Committee when arrived at will be communicated.

Saurashtra University: The matter is being placed before the authority concerned for consideration.

Patna University: Copies of Ph.D. theses may be given to the National Archives of India for a short period for being microfilmed.

Sri Venkateswara University: A copy of the approved theses on history will be deposited with the National Archives of India.

Bangalore University: This University is agreeable to supply the typed copies of the approved theses for being microfilmed.

Indore University: It will not be possible to supply a copy of the theses to the National Archives of India. However, it can be obtained from the University Library under the Inter-Library loan system.

Resolution XVII: The Commission notices that the State Archives in a number of States are issuing Indexes, Lists, Calendars and other invaluable record publications, but the number of copies printed is very limited. The Commission recommends that the institutions concerned should print not less than 500 copies, and the same should be supplied free of cost to all University libraries, post-graduate centres of historical research, learned institutions and premier libraries.

Further to the information submitted to the Commission at the 41st Session (1971), reply has been received from the following State Government:

Tamil Nadu: The indices, lists, calendars and other invaluable record publications are printed and supplied to certain institutions on exchange basis as per the distribution list. This system of free distribution on exchange basis is considered satisfactory.

Transfer of Residency Records lying with the various State Governments to the National Archives of India.

As a result of the discussion held on this issue at the 41st Session (1971) the Chairman had suggested that members of the Commission should send a report to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission on the Residency Records which might be still lying with the States. Any information as and when supplied by the members on the above would be duly reported. In the meantime, information was received from Maharashtra about the existence of approximately 9100 files of the late Baroda Residency. The National Archives of India is in touch with the Maharashtra Government

for the return of these records. Similarly, Madhya Pradesh has supplied a list of a few files of the Eastern States Agency. An officer of the Department who was deputed to the newly formed Gujarat State Archives, Ahmedabad to advise on the spot about the appraisal etc. of the non-current records was able to locate large number of Residency Records in the State Repositories at Rajkot and Baroda.

The problem about the return of the Residency Records to the National Archives could be solved effectively only if all the State Governments concerned make all out efforts to find out what remains with them of these series. Once the location and other details of these records are known, their retrieval can be arranged keeping in view the requirements, if any, of the respective administrations.

## B. Action taken on Resolutions of the 41st Session, Trivandrum, 9-11 October, 1971.

Resolution I: The members of the Commission assembled for its 41st Session at Trivandrum congratulate Prof. S.Nurul Hasan on his appointment as Union Minister of State for Education and Social Welfare, and fervently hope that, as one of its prominent members who has always evinced keen interest in the development of archives and historical studies, Prof. Hasan will take every possible step for the early implementation of all those recommendations of the Committee on Archival Legislation about which the Government of India is already committed, so as to give effective lead to the State Governments and others in this field.

The Resolution was sent to Prof.S.Nurul Hasan, Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare.

Resolution II: The President and members of the Commission deeply mourn the death of Dr.P.C.Chakravarty, Prof.N.R.Khadgawat, Prof. P.K.Karunakara Menon, Mr.Wayne C.Grover, Dr. Y.K.Deshpande, Prof. M.Habib, Dr. Tarasankar Banerjee, and Shri Paramanand Acharya and place on record the valuable services rendered by them to the Commission as its members. The Commission also deeply mourn the death of Shri Kalappan. Resolved that these condolences and deep sense of sympathy of the Commission with the members of the bereaved families be conveyed to them.

The resolution was forwarded to the members of the bereaved families.

Resolution III: The Indian Historical Records Commission places on record its appreciation of the steps taken by the National Archives of India during the last two years for expediting the compilation of reference media to the various series of the records in its custody. But, as the volume of records for which the reference media has to be prepared is very large, the Government of India is urged to sanction adequate staff for this essential aspect of archives administration. Similar programmes may be taken up by State Archives Departments also which face the same problem.

The Resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and to all the State Governments and Union Territories.

National Archives of India: The Department has also proposed the expansion of the existing arrangements for expediting the listing of records in various languages available in the National Archives of India during the 5th Five-Year Plan Period.

Assam: The resolution has been accepted and sanction of the required staff for compilation of reference media to various series of records is being awaited.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution will be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Goa: Some of the posts required for the compilation of reference media have been recently created and the process of the appointment of the staff has already been undertaken. As soon as the same is finalised the work of compilation of reference media will be undertaken.

Delhi: The contents of the resolution have been noted for guidance. As and when the Central Archives Repository in Delhi starts functioning in full swing, the matter will be given top priority.

West Bengal: The State Archives has informed that in addition to the earlier publications and indices, the preparation of the Press List of the records of the Revenue Department for 1784-86 has been completed, and for the year 1787 is nearing completion. Press List of the records of the Revenue Department for 1784 is lying with the Press. The preparation of the Press List of the records of the Board of Trade (Commercial) for 1777, and Descriptive List of the records of the Revenue (Judicial) Department for the year 1790 are in progress.

Uttar Pradesh: Inventories of major portion of the records preserved in the State Archives have already been prepared. The inventories of remaining records are under preparation.

There is also a programme to prepare the 'Descriptive Lists' of some of the important series of records and to publish them under the publication programme of the Department.

Tamil Nadu: The proposal is under consideration.

Resolution IV: Resolved that in the interest of completeness of official records of historical value, weeding of records at the various levels by untrained persons be stopped.

The resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Administrative Reforms) and the State Governments and Union Territories for necessary action. Replies received are summarised below:

Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Administrative Reforms):

The Secretaries' Committee on Internal Affairs has taken a decision (in June 1972) that the Departmental Record Rooms should be in the charge of properly trained, suitable and responsible full-time staff. The revised edition of the Manual of Office Procedure (now under Print) requires every department:

(a) to follow strictly the retention periods prescribed in the relevant rules and retention schedules in the case of records relating to financial, establishment, personnel, house-keeping and other items of work common to all departments;

(b) to issue, in consultation with the National Archives of India, departmental retention schedules prescribing periods for files dealing with specified subjects concerning their substantive functions;

(c) to issue, in consultation with the National Archives of India, departmental instructions classifying specific categories of records concerning their substantive functions, which may be treated as records of historical importance;

(d) to conduct reviews in respect of Class 'A' and 'B' files on their attaining 25th year of their life, in consultation with the National Archives of India; and

(e) in classifying records as 'A' or 'B' to be guided by the illustrative list of records for permanent preservation because of (i) their value for administrative purposes, and (ii) their historical importance, which has been included as an appendix in the Manual.

Maharashtra: It is receiving attention.

Orissa: The weeding of records at various levels by untrained persons has been stopped.

Delhi: The Administration is of the view that the records which have attained historical importance or are considered to be of enduring value, after the expiry of 25 years, should be appraised with the collaboration of the trained persons of the respective State Archives only. Necessary instructions have been issued for strict compliance.

Kerala: The Government has already issued orders to the effect that no public records should be destroyed before they are scrutinised by the State Archives. The records which are ripe for destruction in the Public Offices are being scrutinised by the competent persons in the State Archives.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Uttar Pradesh: The State Government has already issued proper orders to all Government offices and semi-Government bodies that with a view to preserving records permanently in every Regional Office, the Keeper of State Archives, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad or any employee deputed by him will inspect the current records and tender advice thereafter.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory. The Administration came into existence only in 1956, so it has no records of historical value which should be sorted out for permanent retention in an Archives. The records transferred from Collectorates of erstwhile Malabar and South Kanara are kept safely in the Record Room. Other records of historical importance are kept in the Madras Archives.

Assam: Weeding of old records is done in the Record Office by a trained staff in consultation with the Department concerned.

Punjab: The resolution is being implemented by the State Archives.

Goa: Weeding of the records centralised in bulk in Goa Archives since 1962 will be undertaken soon, and the work, in question, will be carried out under the supervision of the experienced Archives officer only. The matter will be referred to the Director, National Archives of India, New Delhi for his views, if necessary.

Andhra Pradesh: The Government has already prohibited the destruction of records in the offices of the Heads of Departments and Collectorates of the State containing information on any aspect of history whether political, military, social, economic etc.

The lists of permanent records which are over thirty years old and which are marked for destruction by the Collectorates and the Heads of Departments, are examined in the State Archives by trained Archivists to assess their historical value before their destruction.

Tamil Nadu: Weeding of records is being done under the immediate supervision of the Director and the Assistant Director of Archives.

Rajasthan: The record creating agencies are expected to get their weeding rules approved by their respective administrative departments after having consulted the State Archives. As regards training of the Records personnel, the Departments concerned may refer such cases to the State Archives, when necessary.

Resolution V: The Commission is of the view that it is imperative to take all necessary steps to ensure the proper maintenance and preservation of all Public records in the States, whether current, semi-current or non-current. The State Governments are, therefore, requested to implement urgently the recommendations already made by the Commission (vide Resolutions VII and XIII of the 38th Session) and (i) transfer all District records more than 30 years old to the control of the State Archives, and (ii) declare their Directors of State Archives to be inspecting authority for the non-current records of the State Offices at all levels, as also of the local bodies viz. Municipalities, Zilla Parishads etc. in the State.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

Delhi: The Administration is already taking necessary steps to ensure proper maintenance and preservation of the records in the entire Delhi Administration. The Delhi Archives has just been established, and when it will begin to function properly, the records which are more than 25 years old will be taken over by it for proper preservation. The question of declaration of Director of State Archives to be inspecting authority for non-current records will be taken up at the appropriate time.

Kerala: The Government has already issued orders to the effect that all non-current records which are 10 years and more old and kept in the various Departments, District Head quarters and other record offices of the State should be transferred to the Kerala State Archives. The Government has also issued orders declaring the Director of Archives as the inspecting authority for the non-current records of the State offices at all levels as also of local bodies.

Uttar Pradesh: The State Government has already accepted this resolution and declared the Keeper of the State Archives as over-looker (Inspector) of the records of all offices of Uttar Pradesh including those of Municipality and District Councils.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory. (The Administration came into being in 1956).

Haryana: The State Government has accepted the recommendation in principle and will try to implement the same as soon as an organised record office is set up.

Assam: The recommendation has been accepted, but there is not the slightest possibility of any scheme being implemented till a permanent capital for Assam is built within the State.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

West Bengal: The question of implementation of the resolution is under the active consideration of the State Government, and the decision arrived at will be communicated in due course.

Madhya Pradesh: The action will be taken after the establishment of State Archives.

Rajasthan: Necessary action is being taken.

Goa: (i) As recommended by the Advisory Committee for the Goa Archives appointed by the Government of India in 1963, the records more than 30 years old are being centralised in Goa Archives, whenever accommodation is made available for the purpose. (ii) The Director of Goa Archives has already been declared the inspecting authority for the non-current records, so far as the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is concerned.

Arunachal Pradesh Administration: The present records in the custody of this Administration comprises of only old Government files. Information will be communicated as and when received from the District Committees recently formed.

Maharashtra: The Maharashtra State Board of Archives & Archaeology has already recommended that the Director of Archives be declared as inspecting authority for non-current records of the State Offices of all levels including Municipalities, Zilla Parishads etc. The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Tamil Nadu: As regards item No.(ii) of the Resolution the proposal for declaring the Director as inspecting authority is under consideration.

Resolution VI: The Commission reiterates its recommendation earlier made in Resolution VI of the Research and Publication Committee at its 27th meeting, and urges that Archives Departments in India should take early steps to compile lists of their old publications which are still in demand and try to get limited number of their copies reprinted.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments.

and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

National Archives of India: A list of old publications in the National Archives of India has been compiled. No written requests for the out-of-print publications have been received in the Department as yet. Their re-printing will be considered as and when such requests are received.

Delhi: The Delhi Archives repository has just been established in Delhi and hence the question of re-printing of its old archival publications does not arise.

Andaman & Nicobar: Do not have any important publication.

Goa, Daman & Diu: Old publications do not exist in the Directorate of Archives at present. However, the contents of the Resolution are noted for future guidance.

Uttar Pradesh: The publications of the State Archives have not yet been exhausted. Copies of the publications are still available in large number. Hence, the question of their reprint does not arise at present.

West Bengal: A list of publications of the State Archives is readily available in the Library of the Archives and the scholars are free to consult those publications. On account of financial stringency, the the State Government is not in a position to undertake the project of reprinting of out-of-print publications.

Orissa: A large stock of Archival publications are available for sale in the State Archives and steps are being taken to append a list of such publications in the quarterly issue of the Orissa Historical Research Journal regularly for information of scholars and intending purchasers. Reprinting of old publications of the State Archives does not arise at present.

Maharashtra: The Department of Archives has already compiled a list of old publications. The following two books have already been reprinted:

(i) Selections from Peshwa Daftar (New Series), Vol.1, Expansion of Maratha Power - 1707-1761.

(ii) Persian Records of Maratha History - Vol.1, Delhi Affairs - 1761-1788.

These apart, proposal for reprinting of the following is being considered:

(i) several publications dealing with Revenue Survey and Settlement Operations, City Surveys, Revenue and Economic Statistics, Talukadari, Khoti Inams and Watans, Irrigation, Historical, Archaeological and Topographical matters;

(ii) Alphabetical Catalogue of the Bombay Government Records (1630-1780), by G.W.Forrest; and

(iii) Materials towards a Statistical Account of the Town and Island of Bombay, edited by Sir James Campbell.

Kerala: Reprinting of a limited number of the 'Cochin State Grandhavari', (which was brought out by the erstwhile State of Cochin) has been taken up by the State Archives.

Andhra Pradesh: The Department of Archives has got sufficient number of the 12 old publications in their stock at present. These publications will be reprinted as and when the existing stock is reduced to 50 copies, subject to availability of funds.

Himachal Pradesh: There is no separate organisation for Archives-Keeping in this State and no publication on Archives was issued by this State.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory. Hence, the question does not arise.

Assam: The reprinting of publications, where necessary, will be taken up early.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Haryana: No State Archives has so far been established in this State. The resplution will, however, be kept in a view as and when an Archives is set up here.

Tamil Nadu: The proposal is under consideration. The Director, Tamil Nadu Archives has already proposed reprinting of the catalogue previously reprinted in 1964.

Resolution VII: This Commission appeals to the concerned authorities of Temples, Gurdwaras, Churches, Khankahs, Waqfs, etc. to allow bonafide research scholars to consult their documents for research purposes, and the scholars who are allowed access to these records may, if necessary, voluntarily prepare the lists of these records.

Resolution VIII: This Commission appeals to the authorities maintaining the records of the Temples, Maths, Churches, Mosques, Gurdwaras etc. to ensure their proper preservation and if possible, to deposit these documents with the various Archives or Learned Institutions for safe custody.

The two Resolutions were forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received from them are summarised below:-

Maharashtra: The Resolution is receiving attention.

Andaman & Nicobar: No historical documents are in the possession of Temples, Gurdwaras, Churches etc.

Government of Goa, Daman and Diu: The concerned authorities are being requested to comply with the contents of the Resolutions.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. The implementation of the Resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Uttar Pradesh: (i) All the District Magistrates of the State have been requested to send a list of religious places such as Maths, Khankahs, Waqfs, Gurdwaras, Mandirs and Churches. On receipt of the lists, the institutions will be requested to permit research scholars to conduct research amongst the records preserved by them.

(ii) If it is found that religious institutions cannot preserve their records well, they will be requested to deposit their collections in the State Archives for scientific preservation and research.

Kerala: A press note has been issued by the State Government in this connection.

Laccadives: The only religious institutions in this Union Territory are Mosques. There are no important records in these Mosques.

Haryana: All the Deputy Commissioners in the State have been addressed to bring the resolutions to the notice of all the religious institutions for proper implementation.

Andhra Pradesh: The resolutions have been communicated by the State Government to the Commissioner for Religious Endowments for necessary action.

Tamil Nadu: The question of issue of instructions to the institutions with which the State Government is concerned is under consideration.

> Resolution IX: The Commission recommends that the Universities may provide facilities for archival training, during the 5th Five-Year Plan period, if the University Grants Commission could provide financial assistance for the purpose.

The Resolution was forwarded to the University Grants Commission and the Universities. Replies received are summarised below:

University Grants Commission: The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5 July 1972 passed the following resolution:

"The Commission agreed generally with the need for strengthening of facilities for archival training in Universities, and desired that this may be kept in view in preparing the Fifth Plan development programmes".

S.N.D.T. Women's University: The resolution will be placed before the next meeting of the Board of Studies in History and Politics and decision taken thereon will be communicated in due course.

Saurashtra University: The University has no objection to start an archival training in the University if the financial assistance is fully provided by the University Grants Commission and experienced teachers are available for the said training.

Guru Nanak University: The resolution can be considered for implementation, if it is approved by the University Grants Commission.

Annamalai University: There is no Archival Department in this University, hence, it is not possible to implement the resolution.

Himachal Pradesh University: The creation of Departments of Archives in the Universities would not do any good. The National Archives of India is the proper institution to train archivists. It is felt that the Universities need personnel trained in office-keeping, and office administration and not archivists.

Awadesh Pratap Singh University: There is no Teaching Department in this University. The question of creation of Department of Archives will be considered in due course when other Teaching Departments are opened in this University.

Calicut University: There is no immediate need for an Archives Department in this University as there is no scope for archival training.

Bhagalpur University: The University is considering to include some papers on "Archives Administration" in its M.A. (History) Course.

Sardar Patel University: The University is in agreement with the implementation of the resolution.

Gujarat University: The University is having a lean staff. It is, therefore, not possible to accept the proposal. However, the question of obtaining the provision for archival training and for the creation of Department of Archives alongwith History, may be considered provided financial assistance is received.

Ravishankar University: The matter will be examined for inclusion in 5th Five-Year Plan Schemes.

Jawaharlal Nehru University: There is no immediate necessity to start the course in archival training at this University at present. The students may make use of the facilities offered at the National Archives of India as and when such training is required.

Karnatak University: It is difficult to provide archival training in the Universities. Well equipped archives are an important factor to provide training to archivists.

Berhampur University: The resolution is most welcome. Orissa miserably lacks in trained archivists and this partly accounts for the extremely slow development of the State Archives, not to say anything of the Record Offices in districts. The University feels that the University Grants Commission should provide financial assistance to open a Department of Archives. If that is not possible, the University would ask the University Grants Commission to provide them with funds for some scholarships for their students for training in Archives-Keeping in the National Archives of India, New Delhi.

South Gujarat University: This University shall be in a position to provide facilities for archival training if the financial assistance for the purpose is provided by the University Grants Commission.

Resolution X: The Commission suggests that all pre-1925 records relating to Kashmir, in the custody of the National Archives of India, be thrown open for research to all bonafide research scholars without any restrictions.

The resolution was forwarded to the concerned authorities through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, and is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

Resolution XI: The Commission places on record its appreciation of the effective and energetic steps taken by its Secretary in implementing some of its important recommendations, such as those concerning the preparation of the Manual of Archives, and the publication of records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power, and the compilation of reference media. It also approves of the policy of issuing cyclostyled publications, particularly the reference media to records, with a view to facilitating research. Similar steps may also be taken by the State Directors of Archives.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

Kerala: Steps for the preparation of Manual of Archives and the compilation of a reference media to the records preserved in the three Regional Repositories under the State Archives are being taken. There are no records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power in the State Archives

West Bengal: The reference media, issued so far by the State Archives, are all in printed volumes. The State Government may, however, consider in future the expediency of bringing out cyclostyled copies of their publications if they are found economical and otherwise advantageous.

Delhi: The contents of the resolution have been noted.

Uttar Pradesh: Preparation of an Archives Manual is under consideration. The inventory of all records in the State Archives has been almost completed and its cyclostyled copies will be available for research work. No records in respect of Partition and Transfer of Power are available in the State Records Office.

Andhra Pradesh: The reference media for the records preserved in the State Archives is under preparation and the same will be printed in due course.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory.

Assam: The resolution has been accepted and the sanction of the required staff for compilation of reference media to various series of records is being awaited.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Goa: Efforts will be made in future to issue the cyclostyled copies of reference media to records. No records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power are available.

Punjab: The resolution is being implemented.

Mysore: A separate Department of State Archives is being set up and necessary action will be taken in due course.

Rajasthan: The State Archives has already taken up the work with regard to the preparation of reference media of the various records available in its repository and it is expected to make available cyclostyled copies to various Learned Institutions shortly.

Haryana and Madhya Pradesh: The resolution will be considered after the establishment of the State Archives Department.

Tamil Nadu: The Tamil Nadu Archives has a sanctioned publication programme which includes (i) Printing in extenso of the records of the Fort St.George (1751-1765), (ii) Calendaring of the Military Correspondence, (iii) Printing of the manuscript indexes and abstracts of Despatches upto 1856, (iv) Calendaring of the Revenue Records upto 1800 and (v) Printing of the Classified Catalogues of books preserved in this Archives. Hence the question of cyclostyled copies of the above reference media does not arise.

Resolution XII: Keeping in view the enormous problems created by the evergrowing bulk of records, the Commission appreciates the lead presently given by the National Archives of India and the Department of Administrative Reforms, Government of India, in the sphere of management of the records of the Union Government and their time-bound appraisal. It also notes with satisfaction the steps taken by some State Governments for weeding of their non-essential records. The Commission urges all those State Governments and Union Territories which have not yet initiated such a programme on a regular basis to do so urgently with a view to economising in the long run on the upkeep and preservation of their permanent records. The concerned governments may consult, if necessary, the National Archives of India for this purpose.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

Kerala: In the case of Secretariat records, the time bound appraisal is being done on a regular basis and the Archives staff is also assisting in the work.

Uttar Pradesh: The State Government is taking action for weeding out the ephemeral records.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory. (This administration came into being only in 1956).

Haryana: The State Government has accepted the recommendation in principle and will try to implement the same as soon as an Organised Record Office is set up.

Delhi: The matter regarding time bound appraisal of the records of this Administration has already been taken up and necessary instructions have already been issued to the concerned authorities in this behalf.

Assam: The weeding of records is being done regularly in the Record Office by a permanent staff.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

West Bengal: So far as the Secretariat records preserved in the State Archives are concerned, a programme for weeding is already in vogue in this office.

Rajasthan: Necessary action is being taken.

Goa: A Secretariat Records Office has been set up for the purpose, so far as it relates to the problems of weeding of records of the Secretariat of Goa Administration only. In case of records received in bulk in the Goa Archives, the weeding of records will be done in consultation with the National Archives of India, as and when necessary.

Madhya Pradesh: Steps have already been taken by the State Government for weeding of non-essential records. The work is in progress.

Maharashtra: The Government has already implemented the resolution. Weeding of non-current records is done by the Secretariat Departments in association with the Director of State Archives.

Tamil Nadu: The proposal is under consideration.

Resolution XIII: The Indian Historical Records Commission recommends to all the State Archives to provide facilities for the supply of microfilms or typed copies of 'open' records to bonafide Research Scholars on payment without any undue delay.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

Kerala: So far there has been no instance of delay in furnishing typed copies of records to the researchers.

Uttar Pradesh: Facilities for providing microfilm and typed copies of records are available in the State Archives Office.

West Bengal: It has not yet been possible to set up a Microfilm Unit at the State Archives. But the scholars are allowed to take microfilm or photostat copies of 'open' records by their own arrangements. Efforts are also made to supply as far as possible, typed copies of records to research scholars without delay.

Delhi: The contents of the resolution have been noted.

Andhra Pradesh: The State Archives is supplying the microfilm copies or typed copies of open records to bonafide research scholars on payment without any undue delay.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory.

Assam: The Department is already supplying typed copies of records to the research scholars on payment of the prescribed fees.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Goa: The Goa Archives is already following this procedure.

Punjab: The resolution is being implemented by the State Government.

Mysore: A separate Department of State Archives is being set up and necessary action will be taken up in due course.

Rajasthan: The State Archives has already been extending the facility of supplying microfilm copies or typed copies of the 'open' records to the bonafide research scholars on payment as and when the same are desired by the scholars.

Haryana and Madhya Pradesh: The resolution will be considered after the establishment of the State Archives Department.

Maharashtra: The State Archives has no facilities for supply of microfilm or typed copies of 'open' records to bonafide Research Scholars. They are permitted to bring their own typewriters or engage typists to take portions required by them. A proposal to provide facilities for copying and typing out the copies of 'open' records to research scholars on payment in near future is under the consideration of the Government.

Tamil Nadu: The proposal for installation of a microfilm unit is under consideration.

> Resolution XIV: Resolved that the State Governments be requested to open Regional, or Divisional archives in each Commissioner's Division, where the non-ephemeral records of all the Collectorates etc. in the Division may be collected and preserved under the overall control and supervision of the Director of the State Archives. This is absolutely essential for the purpose of not only preservation of papers, but also for promoting the writing of regional history.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

Kerala: The State Archives is already having three Regional Archives, located at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. The question of opening more appraisal units will be considered at better times.

Uttar Pradesh: There is a plan to open Regional Records Office in the current financial year for which the post of a Regional Records Officer and some necessary posts for that office have been created. A suitable candidate will be appointed to the post of Records Officer (Archivist) on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory.

Haryana: The State Government has accepted the recommendation in principle and will try to implement the same as soon as an organised record office is set up.

Delhi: There is no need to establish Regional or Divisional Archives in Delhi as it consists of a single District.

Assam: There is no necessity for setting up Regional Records Offices in a small State like Assam.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Rajasthan: Necessary action is being taken.

West Bengal: The question of implementation of the resolution is under the active consideration of the State Government and the decision arrived at will be communicated in due course.

Goa: Steps will be taken in due course to set up small regional units at Daman and Diu, if necessary.

Madhya Pradesh: Steps are being taken to establish the State Archives. The question of establishment of Divisional Archives would be considered thereafter.

Maharashtra: The Alienation Office at Poona and the Kolhapur Record Office at Kolhapur are already functioning as Regional Offices. The State Government has also opened two more Regional Offices at Aurangabad and Nagpur for Marathwada and Vidarbh Regions respectively.

Tamil Nadu: The proposal for setting up of a Regional Archives has been deferred for better times.

> Resolution XV: Resolved that the Commission recommends to the authorities of the National Archives of India and of the State Archives to make available to bonafide research scholars residential accommodation at reasonable rates. Furthermore, it recommends for the consideration of the Ministry of Education at the Centre and in the States to put up hostels which will cater to the needs of such research scholars.

The resolution was forwarded to the Government of India, State Governments and Union Territories. Action taken by them are summarised below:

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory.

Delhi: It would not be possible for the Delhi Administration to provide hostel accommodation to the research scholars. Since the number of the research scholars would not be much, it would be possible for them to share the accommodation in the hostels of the local Universities or elsewhere.

Kerala: Necessity to provide residential accommodation to the bonafide research scholars at reasonable rates has not been felt so far, as the number of researchers who were in need of accommodation has been very few. However, the point will be taken into account at the time of construction of a new building for the Archives in this State.

West Bengal: Generally the research scholars make their own arrangements for accommodation. On account of financial stringency the State Government is not in a position to undertake the construction of any Hostel for the purpose.

Uttar Pradesh: In the years to come the subject of making arrangements for residential accommodation for research scholars in the newly-built building will be considered.

Andhra Pradesh: It is not at present possible to make available to bonafide research scholars residential accommodation and also hostel facilities, as there is ban on construction of new buildings due to financial stringency. However, the resolution is being kept in view for future action.

Assam: At present the question of providing accommodation to the research scholars does not appear to be urgent. When their number appreciably increases in future, some action in this direction will be taken.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Goa: Steps will be taken to provide suitable accommodation at reasonable rates for bonafide research scholars.

Punjab: The number of research scholars visiting the State Archives is very small and as such it is not advisable to set up a hostel for their accommodation, which involves huge expenditure. The State Archives Department undertakes to make necessary arrangements for residential accommodation at reasonable rates, whenever the scholars visit the State Archives.

Rajasthan: The State Archives has already constructed a room with a bath attached for accommodating research scholars on reasonable rates.

Haryana and Madhya Pradesh: Action will be taken after the establishment of State Archives Departments.

Maharashtra: The Government has decided to construct a suitable building, specially for the State Archives, where a guest room will be made available to bonafide research scholars. It will not be possible to construct a separate hostel for them due to acute shortage of accommodation in Bombay.

Mysore: A separate Department of the State Archives is being set up and necessary action will be taken in due course.

Tamil Nadu: The research scholars, Indian and foreign, who come to this Archives in connection with their research make their own arrangements for their accommodation in Madras. No residential quarters are now available in this Archives. Hence, the question of providing residential accommodation at reasonable rates to the research scholars does not arise.

> Resolution XVI: The President and members of the Commission thank the Government of Kerala for hosting its 41st Session at Trivandrum and making excellent arrangements for the success of its work. The Commission also expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the Education Secretary, the Local Secretary and their colleagues, for their untiring efforts and meticulous attention to details to ensure the smooth functioning of the Session and a comfortable and fruitful stay for the delegates.

The resolution was forwarded to Shri C.H.Mohamed Koya, Minister for Education, Government of Kerala and Smt. Padma Ramachandran, Secretary, Education Department, Government of Kerala.

) After Reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis
parts of composite States like Bombay & Madras have
become parts of linguistic States like Mys & Andhra, Orissa
Hyderabad will become belonging to these parts some of the
capitals of comp. States like Bombay & Madras, whereas they
are used for many in the places like Goa, Belgaum & Mys.
Hence one of the things to be done
(1) Of public libraries to be merged
(2) Of such public facilities to be given.
Lastly
Arrangements for publications
(1) Can the DKRC undertake to publish the catalogue
oral records of (1) D. movement in N.K. & of great
persons like Bendre, Putappa,